

A Name Twice Made Famous, Now a Shining Mark for Imitators.

The name "Chase," twice made famous, is a shining mark for the unscrupulous to pounce upon and appropriate in order to foist upon the public their worthless preparations. These birds of prey, by using the name Chase, expect the public to be fooled into believing they are the medicines of Dr. A. W. Chase, who first became noted as the author of the world famous Dr. Chase's Nerve Pills, and whose family physician, and whose fame is now doubly increased by the wonderful success of his Nerve Pills, with Nerve, Brain and Blood troubles. They play upon the name Chase, but dare not use the initials "A. W."

They imitate, but dare not counterfeit the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, which identifies the Nerve Pills now recognized as infallible for building up pale, weak, thin-blooded, nerve exhausted sufferers.

Who are nerve-tired and brain-weary. Who are easily exhausted. Who are wakeful—cannot sleep. Who have nervous headache. They remove the cause of blood impurities, securing refreshing sleep and impart strength.

They build up people who find their strength and vigor waning. They settle irritated nerves, regulate languor and lassitude with energy and animation. Cure Nervous Dyspepsia.

CAUTION.—The protection to the public in securing the genuine and original Dr. A. W. Chase preparation is in seeing the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, M. D., on each box. These and these only are the genuine. Do not be satisfied with anything bearing the name "Chase" without the initials A. W., so etc. of Druggists or Dispensaries. Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A. J. PELLEN'S DRUGGIST.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail. Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 36 Warren Street, New York

Do You Know It?

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA

Makes You Well, Keeps You Well, Cures Pimples, Bores, Liver Marks, Skin Eruptions, Constipation, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Pain in Back, Congested Kidneys, Sluggish Bowels, Bladder Disorders, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Perfect Womanhood. Good for Grandpa, Loved by Grandma, Makes Father Young, Helps Mother do the Housework, and gives Girls and Boys Well, and Keeps you Good Natured all of the Time. The genuine 35 ct. package. Made only by MADISON MEDICINE CO., Madison, Wis.

Brazilian Balm

Cool Grip, Coughs, Croup.

10¢, 25¢.

Twenty-two years actual practice enables us to perfectly fit glasses. Our

Y are the lowest and our goods are the best. Call on E. M. YOUNG

South Street.

DR. O. M. BURNS

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Calls answered day or night.

OFFICE—Christie's livery barn.

Phone at 224; at residence 229

DENTISTRY.

THE BEST IS LEAST EXPENSIVE.

Two first-class work only. You'll save money by attending to your teeth promptly.

B. S. Shinness, Successor to W. E. Gerrish.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY.

Will practice in all the courts of the State. Careful attention given to collections and to probate matters.

Office over the First National Bank, Seymour, Ind.

JOHN M. GORDON, JR. Notary Public

LEWIS & LEWIS, ATTORNEYS

Will practice in all the courts. Collectors a specialty. Legal business solicited.

Office over Beckman's store on Chestnut Street.

Special Excursion to Indianapolis.

On account of the German Orphans Celebration at Indianapolis, Sunday, June 16th, the Pennsylvania line will run a special train, 75 cents for the round trip.

J. W. WRAY, Agent.

To Terre Haute.

\$1.25 to Terre Haute and return, Sunday, June 15, via the Southern Indiana.

J. M. CLARK, Agent.

THE BOERS GIVE UP

Teams of Surrender Were Signed At Pretoria Saturday Night.

JOY BELLS RING OUT

The Good Word Reaches London (Sunday Afternoon and the Churches Pass It Along.

Full Terms of the Settlement Have Not Yet Been Formally Announced.

London, June 2.—An official cablegram from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, Saturday, May 31, 11:15 p. m., says: "A document containing terms of surrender was signed here this evening at half-past 10 o'clock by all the Boer representatives as well as by Lord Milner (the British high commissioner in South Africa) and myself."

The news of peace in South Africa contained in the foregoing dispatch from Lord Kitchener, was not expected in London Sunday. Soon after receipt of the dispatch, however, the news



GENERAL LORD KITCHENER

spread to the clubs and hotels and was received with much enthusiasm. The church bells were rung to acclaim the good news. A crowd gathered at the Mansion House and the lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, announced from the balcony that terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa.

Lord Kitchener's definite announcement of peace was received at the war office at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon and was communicated to King Edward and all the members of the cabinet before it was given to the public. Last night the Sunday evening calm of the London streets was broken by enthusiastic singing, shouting and horn blowing.

The hotels, the clubs, the public houses and the streets were not the only places where the people were actively demonstrating their joy. The peace news was announced in the churches yesterday, and by some congregations it was received with applause. In all the churches of London prayers of thanksgiving were offered and special hymns were sung.

The following message from King Edward to his people was issued after midnight: "The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feeling necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

How greatly King Edward's insistence that peace in South Africa be secured prior to his coronation influenced the present agreement will probably not be known until the private memoirs of the present regime are given to the public.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Utrecht, Holland, Mr. Kruger was informed shortly after 9 o'clock last night that peace had been declared. He had been asleep.

"My God," he said, "it is impossible." Mr. Kruger and his entourage, the dispatch continues, hope to be permitted to return to the Transvaal. This, however, is quite unlikely.

The archbishop of Canterbury will shortly appoint a day of national thanksgiving, in which Cardinal Vaughan will join in behalf of the Catholics.

The cabinet will meet today and will probably discuss the wording of the statement to be made by Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons. This statement is eagerly awaited, as it is understood Mr. Balfour will enlighten his hearers as to the conditions upon which the Boers surrendered. On this important point no further information has been forthcoming other than the intelligent anticipations with which the papers have been filled for the past week.

Cabling from Pretoria, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, after announcing the signing of the terms of surrender, says the British authorities absolutely rejected the suggestion of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declared that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement.

"The terms will show," continues the correspondent, "that the British

government carried its contentions to every vital point, while the minor concessions, particularly those in regard to generous financial treatment, will greatly appeal to the Boers in general. The value of Lord Kitchener's personality as a factor in the conclusion of peace can never be over-estimated. There is no doubt that peace will be popular among the Boers."

Some War Data.

Began in October, 1899.

Total available fighting force of Boers (estimated), 50,000.

Total number of British troops engaged from first to last, 500,000.

Largest number of British troops in field at one time, 280,000.

British losses, official statistics to April 1, 1902:

Total deaths: Officers, 1,020; men, 20,031. Missing and prisoners: Officers, 384; men, 9,181.

Boer losses: Prisoners, 37,000; killed and wounded, no statistics available.

Cost of war to Great Britain to date, about \$1,250,000,000.

Cost of war to Boers—No statistics available.

AT WASHINGTON

The State Department Gratified Over Peace News.

Washington, June 2.—The officials of the British embassy here share the jubilant feeling existing in London over the termination of the war in South Africa. They view with much satisfaction the close of the long struggle. Official notice of the signing of the terms of surrender came to Mr. Raikes, the British charge here, in a cablegram from the foreign office. It was very brief and was in accord with the statements contained in the press dispatches. It will be communicated formally to the United States government today. Nothing official has reached the department on the subject from Ambassador Choate at London or from any other source. The impression prevails in official circles that the terms of surrender named by the British in their negotiations with the Boers have been very liberal in character, perhaps from the double desire to bring the war to a close and to have this happy event formally proclaimed before the coronation of King Edward in June. From a commercial point of view the cessation of hostilities will result beneficially to American exports to South Africa, the reports issued from time to time by the foreign commerce bureau of the state department showing that they have suffered considerably since the beginning of the war several years ago.

A BOER'S VIEWS

Van Vliessing Expresses Satisfaction At the Outcome.

Chicago, June 2.—Peter VanVliessing, head of the Boer relief fund committee, when he heard last night of the capitulation of the Boers, expressed satisfaction that the struggle had come to an end. Continuing, he said: "The people of the entire world will be glad to learn that this unequal fight has come to a close, but we should not forget that there will necessarily be a great deal of suffering and poverty for at least a year, as the farms have almost all been destroyed and the people are homeless. The end of the war takes from the Boers their previous means of support, namely, the capture of British supplies. General Kitchener has favored an honorable peace, based on mutual concessions from the very beginning, and the Boers have confidence in him and regard him as a severe but honorable adversary. When the peace terms shall become known I predict that the wisdom of the Boers in continued resistance will be demonstrated. We have constantly heard of British victories which in the light of later news proved to be Boer victories, and now we are told of the Boer 'surrender,' which I think we will learn to be a compromise. I believe that the Boers had a considerable voice in the settlement. It does not take ten weeks of negotiating to bring about an unconditional surrender."

A Holiday Proclaimed.

Ottawa, Ont., June 2.—The peace news from South Africa was greeted here by demonstrations of joy. The bell in the city hall was rung for ten minutes. The mayor arranged for a demonstration today to celebrate the ending of the war. Flags were hoisted on public and private buildings; a royal salute was fired at noon and the school children were given a half-holiday. At night there will be a display of fireworks and a military parade.

In Montreal Churches.

Montreal, Que., June 2.—The dispatch conveying the welcome news of the end of South African war was sent to all the churches in the city, and it was read at the evening service. The congregations sang "God Save the King" and the national anthem was also played on the chimes of several churches.

Caught In the Flames.

New York, June 2.—Max Kasten, 32 years old, and Mrs. Lydia McKrow, the same age, lost their lives Sunday in a fire which swept away many buildings at Rockaway Beach. Thomas S. McKrow and his five-year-old son Frank; Martin Hanson, 28, and Morris Kasten, 75, were injured and taken to a hospital in Long Island City. Several hours later young McKrow died and the father is reported to be dying. The fire started in the frame dwelling occupied by the Kastens. In a short time it spread to an unoccupied brick building and then in succession leveled a dozen or more structures, entailing a loss estimated at about \$120,000.

A Pretty Memorial.

Lincoln, Neb., June 2.—A chime of 10 bells was dedicated to the memory of William McKinley in this city last night. They are placed in the dome of the largest church in the city, St. Paul's Methodist.

Vote On Philippine Bill Not Far Away In the Senate.

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During the week the house probably will act on three important bills which the rules committee decided some time ago to bring before that body at its earliest opportunity. These are the anti-anarchy bill, the Pacific cable bill and the senate irrigation bill. No time limit is to be set on the anti-anarchy bill, consideration of which was entered on today, but it is not believed that it will occupy more than two days.

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TO ENFORCE LAWS

State Board of Health Will Put An End to Small-pox.

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A BRAVE EXPLORER

Prop. Heilprin Looks Into Fiery Crater of Mount Pelee.

A GEOGRAPHIC TRIUMPH

In the Interest of Science This Daring Man and His Companion Court Death On Crater's Brink.

Interesting Data Secured In Connection With Mt. Pelee's Awful Explosion.

Fort DeFrance, June 2.—The National Geographic society has scored a great triumph. Prof. Angelo Heilprin has ascended to the top of the crater of Mount Pelee in company with two guides and Mr. Leadbetter. While on the summit several violent explosions occurred, but notwithstanding the thousand dangers surrounding him Prof. Heilprin spent a long time taking careful observations. Looking down the crater, he found a huge cinder cone. The crater opening is a vast crevasse 500 feet long and 150 feet wide. While engaged in this task the lives of the members of the expedition were continually in danger and one particularly violent explosion covered Prof. Heilprin from head to foot with the viscid matter. He persisted, however, and found as had been suspected that there were three separate vents for the volcanic matter. Meanwhile Mont Pelee, seeming to resent the intrusion of man into her awful territory, belched out huge volumes of steam, ashes and boiling hot mud. Prof. Heilprin made the important discovery that the crater of Fallaise has an eruption at the same time as the summit crater and ejects precisely the same matter.

Both craters showed a new phenomenon during the professor's visit, when mud was thrown up in high columns, while heretofore the mud has bubbled or boiled out and flowed downward in huge streams. There is reason to fear that great damage may result from the outbursts of this mud to the rich plantations still uninjured. The ascent was made on mules to an altitude of 700 meters, the line of ancient vegetation. There leaving the mule that had carried him, the professor proceeded on foot to the site of Lake Palmiste. He found the lake completely dried up and crossed the bed, passing up a slope to the crater's edge. This, which had formerly been a high bluff, Prof. Heilprin found, had fallen into the crater. This expedition is the first important verified topographic alteration noted. Prof. Heilprin remained at the summit crater over two hours.

Souffrier's Activity.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., June 2.—La Soufriere volcano is still active. The last eruption was accompanied by a thunderous noise and a shock of earthquake, while volumes of dense vapor ascended to such a height that they were visible from Kingstown. The vapor formed a thick cloud over the crater of the volcano, and this cloud was illumined as if by fire. In the crater itself the lightning was more vivid than upon any previous occasion. No damage was done and the eruption ceased at the end of an hour.

CONGRESSIONAL

Vote On Philippine Bill Not Far Away In the Senate.

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By Acclamation.

Monticello, Ind., June 2.—Captain William Guthrie of this place was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Tenth district in convention here. There were several other aspirants for the nomination earlier in the season, but all withdrew before the convention assembled, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

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Indianapolis

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Is a specific remedy for ailments of the stomach, liver and bowels and backed by hundreds of voluntary testimonials. We would therefore urge every sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulency, constipation, headache or liver and kidney troubles to try it. It will cure you. For sale by all druggists, with our Private Stamp over the neck of the bottle. Avoid substitutes.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JAY C. SMITH, { Editors and Publishers.
EDW. A. REMY, }

DAILY.

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......15

WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902

THE STATE TICKET.

- Secretary of State—
DANIEL E. STORMS.
- Auditor of State—
DAVID E. SHERRICK.
- Treasurer of State—
NAT U. HILL.
- Attorney General—
CHARLES W. MILLER.
- Clerk Supreme Court—
ROBERT A. BROWN.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction—
F. A. COTTON.
- State Statistician—
BENJ. F. JOHNSON.
- State Geologist—
W. S. BLATCHLEY.
- Judge Supreme Court, Fifth District—
JOHN H. GILLETTE.
- Judges Appellate Court—
FRANK R. ROBY,
U. Z. WILEY,
W. J. HENLEY,
JAMES R. BLACK,
D. W. COMSTOCK,
W. E. ROBINSON.

FOR the first time during the present generation the Columbus saloons were closed tight and fast Sunday. So far as reported there were no prostrations among the thirsty.

Liquor Licenses Granted.

The County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday, June 2. They took up some of the regular routine work which they have before them. Liquor licenses were granted the first day to the following parties of Seymour: J. C. Becker, J. A. Goodale, W. N. Weddle, James Phillips, C. F. Reed, H. F. Cordes, Peter Kessler, Adolf Maier, J. V. Jacobs, H. C. Bergdoll and George Heuser.

Official Route.

The B. & O. S. W. has issued an illustrated folder showing the "official route for Success Company No. 76, Fourth Regiment, Indiana Brigade, and their friends," to the biennial convention of the U. R. K. of P. at San Francisco, Aug. 11 to 22. The train service is excellent and the rate as low as you will ever get.

H. F. Cordes has finished moving into the Klippel property.

Ledtke & Fillion began the foundation for Phil Meek's new building.

J. H. Peter and several friends were out at Peter's lake today fishing and hunting.

Miss Georgia Taylor, of Pierceville is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wallace Sutton.

Miss Erenstine Heins visited her sister at Louisville, Sunday.

Dr. L. M. Mains and family visited relatives at Jeffersonville Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson who is visiting at Muncie is reported sick.

Miss DeFries, who was visiting the family of her uncle, Lon Prewitt, has returned to Cincinnati.

Walter Newkirk and family, of Waymansville, were in town today.

Rev. C. G. Fritsche, of New Albany, preached at the German M. E. church here Sunday and conducted the quarterly meeting.

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble nervous prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find it a price-less blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. W. F. Peter Drug Co. Only 50 cents.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

An Old Story in New Version.

TO THE EDITOR:

It is the old story. "When Greek meets Greek"—you know the rest. Performance has met Promise—and there is a clash! In the abstract, good pay for the best men that can be found to fill any office, is good public policy; in the particular, sometimes, it is very different. A great statesman, called to fill a [great] position,—the only one of his particular class so called, and chosen, in an entire third of a century, as you will remember—remarked, in sober, sage conclusion: "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." And, right now, that profound proposition in political economy has a corollary, local in its application to our municipal government.

An election has been held, and won, on a platform of Restriction, Reform and Retrenchment—somehow it recurs to us that, once before, the "three R's" came prominently to the front as precursors of Disaster—and there is consternation, revolt in the camp of the victors. The Legislative branch of the Municipality meets the issue, the spirit of Stephen A. Douglas rises from the ashes of the dead past, and another "Little Giant" takes hold on the helm with firm grip. Salaries of the Executive branch are cut from top to bottom—a "horizontal reduction" to meet the exigencies of the case.

And then—listen to the howling, while you sum up the list of "killed, wounded and missing!" The Chief Executive-elect and his Chief Conservator of the Peace conferring and considering "declination of acceptance!" These, and "the others," and there you are! Was it all a mistake? Were the voters of Seymour not aware of what they were doing; did they not expect Performance to follow very closely in the wake of Promise? More than that: Do they not expect, and demand, that the good work, so well begun, shall be expanded into broader lines, and carried forward to still better purposes?

Passing all question or discussion of the causes that have led to present conditions, the logical conclusion of the whole matter is, that the recent action of the majority of the Common Council was right—exactly in the line of obedience to the will and the expressed declaration of the people. And, that an overwhelming majority of the citizens, "irrespective of race, color or previous condition or servitude," and unbiased by any consideration of partisan political affiliation, sanction that action as right, timely and judicious, no reasoning, reasonable citizen will have the temerity to call in question.

And, "the birds that flutter?" Let them oar their ills with patience, humility and submission. Resignation—no pun intended, we assure you—is a sovereign balm for the worst woes that human nature is ever called upon to bear. And the city will never suffer from the vacuum created by this eruption. These be "hard times," you know, and good men, well equipped and fully caparisoned, capable and willing to completely fill every "vacant chair"—at even much smaller remuneration than was fixed by recent Councilmanic action—stand ready, only waiting for them to "Go away back!" as far as any seats may be found. And in this, you will be surprised to know how very many people are agreed exactly with

JOHN AULD FORSYTHE.

F. W. Wesner was at Brownstown on business today.

Senator Archer, who has some acquaintance in Seymour, as acting Governor of Ohio, signed the bill appropriating \$75,000 for Ohio's representation at the world's fair. Senator Archer himself introduced the bill.

The people of this city will remember the firm of Archer & Davis, of which Senator Archer was the senior member. When his wife died the late J. Sterling Morton, a member of Cleveland's cabinet, had erected over her grave a tombstone bearing the inscription: "Caroline France, wife of J. Sterling Morton and mother of Joy, Paul, Carl and Mark Morton." Why did you put the boys' names in?" inquired a friend one day. "I took my boys out to the cemetery," said Mr. Morton, "and showed them their mother's grave. Boys!" I said, "your mother is buried here. If one of you does anything dishonorable or anything of which she would be ashamed if she were alive. I will chisel your name from her tombstone."

The Book Agent.

Agent—I have a book you should buy for your son telling how to become a politician, statesman, president of the United States, banker, broker—Mrs. Hennessy—G'wan! Did yer mother buy wan for you?—Brooklyn Life.

Appropriate Treatment.

The Thoughtful Man—What would you recommend as treatment for a man who is always going around with a poor mouth?

The Puny Fellow—Send him to a dentist.—Yonkers Herald.

Grades of Youngness.

Visitor (kindly)—How old are you, dear?

Little Girl (with great dignity)—I'm not old at all. Granny's old, but mother's young, and daddy's young, and I'm very young!—Punch.

AMERICA'S MISSION IN THE PHILIPPINES

By
Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana

There has been considerable debate as to whether the constitution follows the flag. No matter how diverse and conflicting our opinions may be upon this subject, there is one opinion which we all entertain, and that is that the American schoolhouse follows the flag. The transports which carried our soldiers into the Philippines also carried our school-teachers, until today there are some 835 American teachers distributed through 550 towns in the Philippines, and nearly "four thousand Filipinos are employed as elementary teachers."

Governor Taft says that the normal school at Manila was attended by 750 Filipino teachers and that "there is great enthusiasm on the part of the teachers in studying English and in preparing themselves."

The people of the Philippines are generally uneducated. Perhaps less than 8 per cent can read and write in any language. Fortunately, there is evince a commendable desire for an education, and, I believe, we shall find in the magic of the schoolroom a potential influence working for the advancement of civilization, good order, and civil government in the Philippines. We do not find here any evidence of that imperialistic purpose which seems to disturb the imagination of our patriotic friends in opposition.

What We Have Accomplished.

When we came into possession of the islands we found much need for the improvement of harbors, the construction of roads, the improvement of municipalities, for Spain, during her centuries of control, had done little toward the betterment of the conditions in the islands. We have been carrying forward the work in an American way so as to promote the health, the commerce, and the prosperity of the people.

While Spain, in 1896, appropriated nothing for public improvements, our commission has already appropriated \$1,000,000 for the improvement of public roads, and a like amount for the improvement of Manila harbor. The public revenues have been faithfully collected and intelligently and conservatively administered, so that there is today in the insular treasury a surplus of about \$5,000,000.

During the fiscal year 1901 the revenues of the islands amounted to \$10,817,662.31, and the expenditures were \$6,763,821.68, leaving a surplus for the year of \$4,053,840.63. This is certainly a most creditable exhibit. The surplus does not go into our treasury, but is to be devoted to making improvements in the islands—to the construction of much-needed works, long neglected by Spain.

Our Record in Porto Rico.

We invite the attention of our friends to what we have accomplished in Porto Rico for the advancement of the principles of republican government and for the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of that island. We heard much criticism a few months ago of our legislation with respect to that island and its people, and the country was for a time deeply stirred, fearing that we were ignoring and subverting the doctrines for which our forefathers stood.

It is a gratifying and reassuring fact, indeed, that the people are so sensitive of the national honor and that they will not readily sanction any supposed breach of it. The storm which raged with intensity for a time subsided in due course and the integrity and beneficence of our action are now beyond challenge. Porto Rico is enjoying a measure of republican government which is entirely new to her and is blessed with an unprecedented measure of prosperity.

We are attempting to do in the Philippines, under greater embarrassment, precisely what we have been doing in Porto Rico, and if we will but persevere in the right and have confidence in each other's patriotic and humane purposes similar results will doubtless follow.

Our Purpose in the Philippines.

I supported the treaty of Paris with a full consciousness of what its ratification involved. I realized fully that grave responsibilities would rest upon us by the cessation of the Philippines. I did not support the treaty because of the material or commercial possibilities which the islands might afford our citizens.

I have not been able to bring myself to the consideration of our duty in the islands from the standpoint of their commercial advantages to us, no matter how considerable they may be. I have from the beginning put our duty upon a higher plane. The obligation to care for and protect those who, through one of the great evolutions of human history have been committed to us, has seemed to me always to be our paramount duty.

It does not matter to me whether the Philippines have gold in abundance or forests of rare and valuable woods, or fields of unexcelled fertility, or ports filled with a large commerce present or prospective. The supreme question with me, as with an overwhelming majority of the American people, has been and is that question which concerns our duty to men and to humanity.

Question One of Human Rights.

While we are a nation of tremendous commercial activities and untold wealth, they are not our greatest glory, nor are they the controlling factors in determining our national duty. The questions of human rights and human liberty are the potential questions which have summoned our mightiest armies and have assembled our fleets and stirred our country, to the utmost depths.

It was not gold nor the dream of empire that summoned us in 1898 from the fields of peace to the theater of war. It was not the thought of territorial aggrandizement which led the American congress in the exercise of its exalted constitutional power to declare war against Spain. It was not the lust for mere martial victory for which 250,000 of the flower of the youth of the land left the vocations of peace and went down to the battlefields of the republic. No, not that. But be it said in honor and praise of the great republic that it was to overthrow the power of tyranny and to give to the oppressed children of men the privileges of republican government.

Responsibility for Bloodshed.

Whoever says that the course of the administration and the Republican majority in congress is inspired by the sordid and ungenerous motives grossly misjudges men.

Aid of the government in its effort to maintain the laws wherever its jurisdiction extends and wherever it is assailed is not censurable, it is not criminal, and it never will be. Opposition to the efforts of the government to assert its lawful authority has never been regarded with favor. We erect no monuments to commemorate the efforts, no matter how earnestly and honestly they may have been rendered, of those who put themselves in the pathway of national duty and national progress. Blood has, indeed, been shed, but it has been shed in an effort to establish the lawful authority of the government in territory which indisputably belongs to it by virtue of the law. I regret most sincerely that blood has been shed, but I am gratified to know that it is not upon our hands.

The Folly of Opposition.

So long as a vestige of insurrection remains in the islands, opposition in this country means an increase in the death list of our soldiers and seamen. It means an increase of the money required to support the army and navy; it means an increase in the pension roll; it means hindrance in building up the waste places in the islands and in the establishment of civil government. Granted that such opposition springs from exalted motives, and I do not question it for a moment, we can only regret that there are those who so erroneously, though honestly, read their national duty.

The suggestion that our attitude is governed by "the greed for gain and the lust for power" is unfounded and ungenerous. Our responsibility came unsought and without any desire whatever for the extension of our commercial dominion. All parties recognize that we are under certain obligations and duties which we cannot rightfully or honorably abandon. We are in the Philippines, and must continue there, in the discharge of our solemn duty. All parties seem in accord as to this. The divergence of opinion is with respect only to a proclamation as to the length of our stay.

A Program of Progress.

Our present duty in the Philippines may be stated concretely thus: First, put down all insurrection and compel recognition of American sovereignty; second, establish schools and educate the people; third, promote public improvements, construct highways for the ready intercommunication of the people of the islands, improve harbors for the accommodation of commerce; fourth, erect municipal, provincial and insular governments, modeled, so far as possible after our republican institutions, and as rapidly as is practicable admit the Filipinos into the administration of their own affairs.

These are a few of the vital objects to which we are addressing ourselves and which will engage our attention indefinitely.

The Nation's Moral Duty.

We find in what the government has accomplished in the Philippines much to commend. We find in what it is doing the most abundant assurance of our ability to successfully solve the great problem which is upon our hands. We have the courage, we have the ability, to meet every emergency which lies before us. Let us go forward, animated by the one great purpose to discharge our duty in full measure, inspired by the same high purpose which actuated us when we resolved upon war against the Spanish power.

Those who read in a large way the purpose of the All-White Ruler see in the tragic events of the last four years a far-reaching Providence. Havana and Manila and Santiago and Buffalo tell of the mighty cost of human liberty; they chasten us; they show how narrow is the boundary set to our finite vision, and how we should adrift ourselves to the duties of the hour and courageously and hopefully await the demands of the future; they show that moral duties abide with nations as with men. If we shall nobly meet the demands of the hour, accomplish peace, and lead the Filipinos in the way of civilization and self-government, we shall have earned the approval of our own conscience and have won the admiration of the world.

Timely.

Muggins—Youngpop is going to have his baby christened Bill.

Buggins—How strange.

Muggins—Oh, I don't know. He came on the first of the month.—Philadelphia Record.

Didn't Marry for Money.

The Boston man, who lately married a sickly rich young woman, is happy now, for he got Dr. King's New Life Pills, which restored her to perfect health. Infallible for jaundice, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c at W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Long Search Rewarded.

Marquette, Mich., June 2.—The body of one of the two Carlson brothers, drowned in Lake Michigan last fall, together with the two Lavine brothers, was recovered last night. It makes the third body found after a search lasting practically ever since the quadruple fatality seven months ago, and after the expenditure of large sums of money.

Grain Burns.

Windfall, Ind., June 2.—The large grain elevator owned by George C. Wood at this place, located at Nevada, three miles north on the Panhandle railroad, together with a large amount of grain stored therein, was destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon. The loss is \$5,000, insured in the Home of New York for \$2,000.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Six to eight inches of rain fell at Burlington, Ia., Sunday.

Queen Wilhelmina is now able to take daily outings in the Castle Loo park.

One man is dead, and another dying as the result of a bicyclist collision which occurred at Lancaster, Pa.

Cecil Rhodes's executors have decided that the probate of the will should be taken out in South Africa.

Whitlaw Reid, the special commissioner of the United States to the coronation of King Edward has sailed for Europe.

A church was destroyed by Roxers at Wei Hien, where a native missionary was killed and a large number of converts slaughtered.

The formal peace document was signed by the Boer representatives and British commissioners at Pretoria Saturday evening.

A letter found in the possession of L. W. Wachman in a Chicago saloon leads to the belief that he was a member of a New York suicide club.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee was hissed by the galleries on Saturday for a remark in debate reflecting on the American soldiers in the Philippines.

The grand jury, which has been investigating municipal corruption in St. Louis has made its final report, finding a shameful state of affairs and ordering several arrests.

An automobile became unmanageable during a speed trial on Staten Island and plunged through a crowd of spectators. One man was killed and four men and two women were seriously injured.

HIS HORSES WERE WOODEN

But All the Same He Had to Pay For a Livery License.

As "his honor" sat on the bench from which even handed justice was dispensed in the town of Lavilla, which flourished way down in Florida before the days of Greater Jacksonville, he was amazed to note among the prisoners at the bar a "paleface."

Casting the eagle eye of the law over the room, he was agitated still more to observe a "biled" shirt and standing collar and that these were worn by another white man.

The marshal, being called on, explained that one white gentleman was arrested by him for running a "flying jinny" without a license, and the other was his lawyer. To a man cast in a less heroic mold than the mayor such complete smashing of all records and invading of precedent would have been a Waterloo. A white man arrested in Lavilla and a lawyer appearing to plead in its court! To what are we coming?

Repressing all signs of such a strain on his judicial composure, the mayor announced that to fittingly mark so great an occasion he would disregard the calendar and take up the white man's case first.

The lawyer demanded the immediate discharge of the prisoner on the ground that there was no ordinance requiring "flying jinny" to pay a license and threw the court on its "beam ends" by asking for a copy of the ordinance book.

No one had seen it in years. Many doubted if there had ever been. A whispered consultation was held between the mayor and the marshal and a search instituted which revealed the book, with a brick on top of it, supplying the place of a missing leg of the stove.

After looking vainly through the book for law on "flying jinnies" his honor delivered judgment as follows: "Ordinance No. 11 requires all keepers of livery stables to pay a license of \$10 and imposes a fine of twice the amount for running without a license. The defendant must pay both the fine and the license."

"But," objected the lawyer, "this man don't run a livery stable; he runs a 'flying jinny.'"

"He keeps horses for hire. Doesn't he?"

"Yes, but they are wooden horses, and he charges a nickel for one ride."

"The ordinance makes no fine distinction. It says livery stables require a license. A livery stable is a place where horses are kept for hire. It makes no difference whether they are wooden horses or 'meat' horses. Next case, Mr. Marshal!"—New York Mail and Express.

An Atchison Lynching.

Here is a story of a lynching in the early days of Atchison: A man named Sterling was hanged first. He was a vicious fellow and did not flinch. Indeed, while the rope was around his neck he announced that he was the best man in Kansas. Sandy Corbin, one of the lynching party, was somewhat of a fighter himself and did not like Sterling's talk. "Men," he said to the lynchers, "if you will postpone proceedings ten minutes I will take the conceit out of this scoundrel." The committee thought it would not be proper to let Sandy whip Sterling before hanging him, and the lynching went on, although Sandy grumbled loud and long because Sterling's bluff was not called.—Atchison Globe.

What He Really Said.

Mrs. Buffers—The teller at that bank says you are just the meanest, stingiest—

Mr. Buffers—Great Scott! What's that? He says—

Mrs. Buffers—Well, he didn't say it in so many words, but that is what he meant, of course.

Mr. Buffers—See here! What did the fellow say?

Mrs. Buffers—He asked me to endorse the check, and when I told him I hadn't the ghost of an idea what he meant he said he presumed I hadn't had much experience getting checks cashed, so there!—New York Weekly.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chat. H. Fletcher

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed—
Aloes—
Sassafras—
Rhubarb—
Sulphur—
Ginger—
Cinnamon—
Cloves—
Peppermint—
Menthol—
Vanilla—
Sugar—
Water—

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chat. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

16 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

... THE ...

GOLD MINE.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

We will place on sale several lots of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at prices that will justify buying at once. All Shoes sold at this sale are guaranteed to be the best that money can buy. Nothing but the latest shapes and styles.

One lot of Men's Patent Calf Shoes. Sold for 3.00. To close out at	1.75	Ladies' regular custom made patent tip medium extension sole. Always sold for 2.00. For 3 days at	1.50
One lot of Men's Solid Calf Shoes. Any style at	1.00	A lot of Douglas ladies' Shoes, for only	1.00
Men's heavy work Shoes. The 1.75 kind for	1.25	Latest style ladies' Oxford patent tip extension sole for only	1.00
A lot of Men's Oxfords. Latest toe for only	1.35	Ladies' three strap patent kid sandals with medium French heel	1.50
All boy's patent leather Shoes less than cost. Some as low as	1.25	A lot of children's Shoes to close at	89c
One lot of boy's satin calf shoes. Regular 1.35 line for	1.00		

S. STRAUSS & CO.

"KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN."

For you can't see if you don't," remarked a child the other day. Some people can't see anyway because they have not had their eyes properly attended to. Give us a trial at testing your eyes and fitting glasses and we guarantee that you WILL see.

REPAIRS On all kinds of jewelry, clocks, watches, rings, bracelets, etc., promptly and carefully made by our experienced workman, Mr. Jackson. Prices are right on all our goods and work. Call and see our goods.

JACKSON & TINDER, Jewelers.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect May 25th, 1902, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Seymour station as follows:

FOR THE NORTH.

No. 31	8:06 a. m.
No. 19	9:51 a. m.
No. 33	3:35 p. m.
No. 5	5:24 p. m.
No. 3	10:15 p. m.
No. 33 daily, except Sunday.	

FOR THE SOUTH.

No. 6	5:20 a. m.
No. 2	8:35 a. m.
No. 30	9:58 a. m.
No. 18	5:38 p. m.
No. 32	8:05 p. m.
No. 30 daily, except Sunday.	

For particular information on the subject apply to
J. W. WRAY, JR., Ticket Agent.

To St. Louis, Mo., via Southern Indiana Ry.

LEAVE Seymour 7:00 a. m., St. Louis 6:40 p. m.
Seymour 11:30 a. m., St. Louis 9:40 p. m.
Seymour 5:25 p. m., St. Louis 2:05 a. m.

Direct connections made at St. Louis for all points west and southwest.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND DESIGNS.

Send your business direct to Washington, D. C. Get the best service, lowest cost, and best results.

ADVENTURE AGE

Send your business direct to Washington, D. C. Get the best service, lowest cost, and best results.

W. F. SIGGERS, 918 F. ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOOD CLOTH ALONE



Cannot make good clothes, its a combination of good cloth, stylish cutting and perfect tailoring. These are dominant feature in our

\$10.00

\$12.00

\$15.00

READY TO WEAR SUITS

YOU CAN ALWAYS TELL A "HUB" SUIT BY THE STYLE AND SHAPE. THEY ARE DIFFERENT FROM OTHERS.

THE HUB

PERSONAL.

Ed Short was at Louisville, Sunday. L. B. Hughes, of Shelbyville, spent Sunday here.

C. L. Pitcher, of Melora, was here Saturday night. Miss Alice Champion went to Louisville, Sunday.

Chas. Roemmel and wife spent Sunday at Louisville.

Miss Erma Kennard is visiting friends at Azalia.

Dr. H. A. Cummings, of Clearspring was in town Saturday.

E. D. Brown came up from Brown town, Saturday evening.

William Duckworth has gone to Illinois to visit relatives.

Rev. J. T. Charlton went to Louisville on the morning train.

Harry Williams returned home yesterday from Indianapolis.

Engineer Frank Day is confined to his home with typhoid fever.

Bert Edmondson spent Sunday here returning to St. Louis on No. 3.

Miss Dorothy Sandau is home from Terre Haute to spend a few days.

Mrs. James Curry, of North Ewing street, is quite sick with lung trouble.

Miss Helen Murphy went to Louisville this morning to visit friends.

Prof. Paar and family entertained some friends from Indianapolis Sunday.

There is but little change in Mrs. F. H. Tornohlen's condition this morning.

Mrs. Emma Jackson, of Freetown, called on Mrs. F. H. Tornohlen yesterday.

Robert Page, of Chicago, was here Sunday the guest of Mayor A. W. Mills.

George Schwab and wife visited at Fremont Passwater's at Jonesville, Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Constance who has visited friends here returned to Chicago, Sunday.

A. M. McLaughlin spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Pettigrew, at Houston.

Auditor A. H. Manual returned today from a visit with Rev. Church, at Otisco.

Russell Huffman is employed in the Western Union telegraph office at Louisville.

Mrs. H. Whitlatch and W. E. Baird of Troy, Ohio, were guests of friends here Sunday.

L. D. Parker and family left today for Brownstown where they will remain for some time.

Miss Lois Reynolds returned this morning from a brief visit with relatives at Cincinnati.

W. H. Attkisson, after a visit with his brother, C. J. Attkisson, went to Columbus today.

Mrs. Wesley Hirschberg, of Cincinnati, is here the guest of her parents, John Jonas and wife.

Fred Sage and wife came down from Indianapolis, Sunday to visit his mother on Laurel street.

Capt. J. P. Carr and wife and Miss Ann Watson went to Jeffersonville Sunday to visit friends.

Mrs. Kattman and son Walter, of Crothersville, attended the Kattman-Patterson wedding, Sunday.

Mrs. John Weikel has been sick for the past month. Her daughter is here from Cincinnati visiting her.

Frank E. Short, who has been at Paducah, Kentucky, for some time contracting is home on a visit.

Fred Abel and wife arrived Sunday morning from Anderson to visit her parents, John Lauster and wife.

Miss Mollie Sanders, who is employed at the REPUBLICAN office, spent Sunday at Brownstown.

Henry Aufderheide after spending a few days at home with his family returned to Louisville Sunday evening.

Jas. O. Scott, of Spraytown, drove to town yesterday to visit his daughter who is staying in Charles Kessler's family.

John Sedgwick who was here to attend the funeral of his uncle L. W. Bartlett returned to Chicago, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Joseph Rottman, Mrs. L. E. Jennings, Ed Stout and wife, W. F. Pfaffenberger and wife were at Louisville, Sunday.

Miss Ethel Keach and Miss Cleve Vincent changed cars here this morning on their way from Brownstown to Crothersville.

Miss Nevada Judd, of Spraytown, who has been staying in the Blair family for several weeks returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Robert Keller and daughter, Miss Millie Keller, of Indianapolis, were guests of Dr. A. J. Pellens and family Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Woodmansee, of Indianapolis, who came down to attend memorial services here returned home Saturday evening.

Miss Josie Pfaffenberger, of Indianapolis, who was visiting her brother W. F. Pfaffenberger and wife returned home Saturday evening.

C. E. Stout and wife, of Columbus, and Chas. Bridgewater and wife, of Scottsburg, spent Sunday with Rev. I. C. Overman and family at Ebenezer.

Mrs. J. H. Sedgwick and Mrs. Doane, of Cincinnati, who were here to attend the funeral of L. W. Bartlett, returned home Saturday evening.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. J. Smith, of Chestnut Ridge, was here on business today.

Frank O. Cox made a business trip to Indianapolis today.

John Oathout, of Gorbettown, was in town today trading.

Samuel Brown, of near Freetown, was a business visitor here today.

O. H. Montgomery went to Vernon today to look after business in circuit court.

Fred Denny, of Spraytown, made the REPUBLICAN a business call this morning.

John D. Darment came up from Ewing this morning on business with J. H. Matlock.

Sherman Cockerham, of Pleasant Grove, brought D. M. Hays a load of hay this morning.

George McDaniel, the well known politician and promoter of numerous successful enterprises, was here between trains today.

J. H. Shea went to Scottsburg today as one of the attorneys in the Riden Brothers bankruptcy proceedings. The creditors are to have a meeting today.

MARRIED.

KATTMAN-PATRICK.

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Miss Ada Patrick and Henry Kattman were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Patrick, on East Fourth street. Rev. I. C. Overman performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of friends and relatives. An excellent supper was served. The bride and groom received many beautiful and valuable presents. They left on the evening train for Owensboro, Kentucky, where they will make their home. Mr. Kattman formerly lived at Crothersville but for some time he has had profitable employment at Owensboro. Mrs. Kattman is a popular young lady and until a few weeks ago was employed at the REPUBLICAN office.

Will Visit Germany.

Nathan Kaufman, of the Gold Mine, will leave June 14, for a visit in Germany. He will sail on the 17th from New York on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse. He will stop in Paris for some time on his way.

DIED.

KRUMME.—Henry Krumme died at his home three miles northeast of town Sunday morning, aged 53 years. His wife died only a few weeks ago. Both had lung fever.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at this place, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

GENTS.
Corbit J A
Jewett E P
Lowrey F W
Neely B
Switcher James
Shoven G E
Shultz F M
Watson Henry D

LADIES.
Harb Mrs
O'Brien Maggie Miss
Pitts Jesse Mrs

W. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Advertised June 2, 1902.

J. R. Tindler and Wm. Holmes, of Cortland, were business callers in town this morning.

Miss Meek Davidson, formerly of Seymour, is now employed as bookkeeper in a railroad office at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. A. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by W. F. Peter Drug Co. Trial bottles free.

May Weather and Crop Notes.

May, 1902, was warm and wet with an average amount of sunshine. The first half was very dry and some crops suffered, but the drouth was effectually broken by heavy rains—aggregating six inches—between the 19th and 25th. Low lands were flooded and some crops were slightly damaged. Cut worms were numerous and destructive, but all have disappeared. Wheat, oats, corn, vegetables and grasses are in fine condition, and the general crop outlook is very promising. The apple crop is almost a failure and there will be no peaches. Small fruits, grapes and berries will make light to fair crops. Melon crop promising.

Thunder storms were frequent during the latter part of the month, and hail fell on the 13th, 20th, 22nd and 24th. Cold waves were noted on the 24th and 27th and light frost, doing little damage, formed on the morning of the 28th. The total precipitation was 8.50 inches; rain fell on 11 days, 13 days were clear, 14 were partly cloudy and 4 were cloudy. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees above zero on the 18th, the minimum was 38 degrees above on the 28th, and the monthly mean was 67 degrees—or about 3 degrees above the May normal for 30 years.

JOHN AULD FORSYTHE,
Indiana Weather and Crop Bureau.

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers' and grandmothers' never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. You can get this reliable remedy at The Peter Drug Co. Regular size 75 cts. Get Green's Special Almanac. 1

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Jacob L. Raddick and wife to Allen Swope et al; 53 acres Jackson tp. \$800.

Luey Ford hrs. to Mary Trowbridge lot 20 and 21, Brownstown, Dobb's ad. \$500.

Gilbert Dennison et al to Mayme Saltmarsh; lot 3 blk 36, Seymour, Andrews ad. \$100.

Pemelia Croucher and husband to Henry Zollman & Co.; lot 105 blk V., Medora \$300.

Jrin P. Hamilton to Aultman Taylor Company; 56 acres Owen tp.

Aultman Taylor Machine Co. to John T. Freeland; 56 acres Owen tp. \$75.

John T. Freeland and wife to Louis Seidell; 56 acres Owen tp. \$75.

John Hill to Lyman L. Bolles; lot 43, W. L. Benton's ad. \$250.

James M. Henderson and wife to Winnie N. Foster; 30 acres Carr tp. \$125.

Mary E. Harlow and husband to Fred Harlow et al; 115 Jackson tp. \$1.00.

A Terrible Explosion.

"Of a gasoline stove burned a lady here frightfully," writes N. E. Palmer, of Kirkman, Ia. "The best doctors couldn't heal the running sore that followed but Bucklen's Arnica Salve entirely cured her. "Infallible for cuts, corns, sores, boils, bruises, skin diseases and piles. 25c at W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Open June 22nd.

Through Car lines Lines to northern Michigan. On and after June 22nd, sleeping cars will leave Seymour 5:24 p. m. daily over Pennsylvania short lines and G. R. & L. The Fishing line taking passengers to Petoakey, Traverse City, Bay View, Harbor Springs and all resorts on Little Traverse City, and to Mackinaw City without a change of cars. Meals on Dining cars enroute. For details apply to J. W. Wray, Ticket Agent Seymour, Ind.

Kindly take notice that Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is of great benefit to those sufferers from nasal catarrh who cannot inhale freely through the nose, but must treat themselves by spraying Liquid Cream Balm differs in form, but notmedinally from the Cream Balm that has stood for years at the head of remedies for catarrh. It may be used in any nasal atomizer. The price, including a spraying tube, is 75 cents. Sold by druggists and mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York

Sunday School Reports.

ATTENDANCE COLLECTION.
Baptist.....149 \$2.42
German M. E.....141 1.28
M. E.....188 2.50
Presbyterian.....121 1.68

J. H. Hodapp and his two youngest daughters left this morning for Battle Creek, Michigan, where Mrs. Hodapp has been taking treatment for several weeks. She is getting along very nicely but will not be able to make the trip home for some time yet.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

RIBBONS.

A new shipment of Ribbons in blue and pink Just the right width. Nos. 22 and 40.

HOSIERY.

We have now a nice line of ladie's black lace stripe Hose at 15 cents and 25 cents a pair.

L.F. MILLER & CO

Phone 208. No. 104 S. Chestnut St.

WALL PAPER

Window Shades and Mouldings
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING

We sell Noxall's Ready Mixed Paints, the Best on the Market. Every can guaranteed. We are Practical Plain and Decorative Paper Hangers and Painters.

We do our own work, therefore we can do your work cheaper.

DeHAVEN & HUNTERMAN,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

The Real Difference

Between trading here and elsewhere is more than difference of degree. Your money counts for material and exceptional value when dealing with us. Having superior facilities, we can supply best grades of thoroughly seasoned rough and dressed lumber, shingles, lath, etc., at distinctly low prices. Prompt delivery. Any quantity desired. Any kind you want.

The Travis Carter Co

PIANOS

—AT—

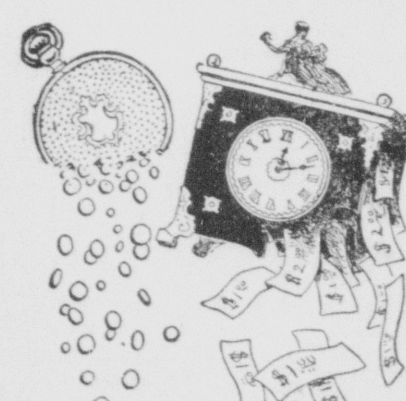
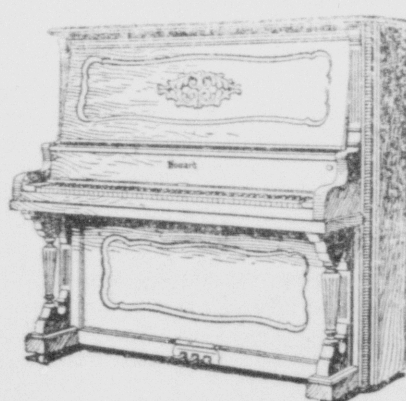
Factory Prices

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

CALL AT 124 S. CHESTNUT ST.

Tuning and repairing by a first class tuner.

E. M. YOUNG



You Might Trim Your Walls With Flowers.

—Real violets, roses, lilies-of-the-valley—almost any blossoms—and they won't be a bit prettier than the wall paper we have. Besides it would cost more, and be lots of trouble. We will put any paper you select on any room in your house and we will make no mess or bother. Papering has come to be such a science nowadays and paper is so cheap that people don't wait until spring cleaning. They change the paper on their walls. Whenever they get tired of it, or it is the least soiled. We're at your disposal at anytime go any where, and do all kinds of work from the cheapest to the finest.

Miller's Book Store.

22 W. SECOND STREET

Tone and Invigorate Your System this Spring by Using

Meyer's Sarsaparilla

AND
Great Blood Purifier

GEO. MEYER, DRUGGIST,
S Chestnut St.

PHONE 247.

To Terre Haute.

\$1.25 to Terre Haute and return, Sunday, June 15, via the Southern Indiana. J. M. CLARK, Agent

Good Will

SPRITS DROOP!
THAT TIRED FEELING!

Occurs constantly. Appetite goes back on you. Blood is poor. That is nature's way of telling you that you need our Beef, Iron and Wine Tonic. It is an ideal tonic, strengthens, purifies and enriches the blood. Tones up the whole system. Soon makes you feel like yourself again.

W. F. Peter Drug Co
PHONE 409.

New Livery Stable.

(BLISS' OLD STAND.)

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE RIGGS.

HORSES ALL GOOD DRIVERS.

All Equipments New and Modern.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month. Best of care given to horses and rigs left in our care.

Your patronage solicited. John Bliss' old stand, No. 26 East Third street.

KNOLES MANN, Prop

Phone 261.

FRED N. JOHNSON

Teacher of Violin, Flautoin, Guitar and all Band and Orchestra instruments. Band and Orchestra music furnished for all occasions.

PIANOS TUNED.

For terms, etc. call or address 210 East 3d St. For sale one second hand organ in fine condition.

PRICES TO PLEASE YOU

Finest and **PIANOS and ORGANS**
Best
At Harding's Old Stand

Pianotuned, Organs repaired, Organs to rent.

m28 J. O. WHITE.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE WORLD ON FIRE" by Mural Halstead. Burning mountains in American Indies explode destroying cities full of people. Startling history of appalling phenomena threatening the globe. 600 big illustrated pages. Only \$1.50. Highest endorsements. Biggest profits guaranteed. Agents clearing from \$1 to \$25 daily. Outfit free. Enclose ten cents for postage. THE DOMINION CO., Dept. L, Chicago.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

CHICAGO, ILLS., June 2, 1902—Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with showers and thunder storms.

WANTED—Forty men and ten teams to work in the woods. Apply to H. E. McDonald. 19c

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Chas. H. Fletcher

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.



Profit Sharing!
The Cincinnati Enquirer
\$97,000

To be distributed to such of its readers who care to engage in an intellectual and profitable study. A contest that will familiarize them with the population, voting power and government of the State of Ohio.

The Problem is,

What will be the Total Vote in Ohio for Secretary of State at the general State election, to be held on Tuesday, November 4, 1902.

\$12,000 will be presented to one making the nearest correct estimate. \$12,000 additional if an exact correct estimate is made, making a total of \$24,000 for a correct estimate.

An additional sum of \$10,000 will be given by the Daily Enquirer for an exact correct estimate if received on or before July 31, 1902, provided such estimate is made by a monthly subscriber to the Daily Enquirer at time of making such estimate.

There are 4,187 cash prizes in all, several of which equal a life-time competence.

\$1.00 for a year's subscription to the Weekly Enquirer entitles subscriber to one estimate.

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50 cents, without any subscription privilege, entitles subscribers to additional estimates, at rate of 50c for each estimate.

Do not make any estimate until you thoroughly understand this Profit-Sharing Plan of the Cincinnati Enquirer. All estimates must be made on blanks prepared for the purpose, and in conformity with rules and regulations made and provided.

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To St. Louis, Mo., via Southern Indiana Ry.

LEAVE SEYMOUR 7:00 a. m., St. Louis 6:40 p. m.
SEYMOUR 11:30 a. m., St. Louis 9:40 p. m.
SEYMOUR 5:25 p. m., St. Louis 2:05 a. m.
Direct connections made at St. Louis for all points west and southwest.

A FREE PATTERN

(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S 50¢ A YEAR MAGAZINE

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.
A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribers today, or send 50c for latest copy. Ladies agents wanted. Send for terms.

McCALL'S 10¢ BAZAR PATTERNS

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines. Only 10c and 15c each—none higher. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from THE McCALL CO., 113-115 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

Mammoth Cave

One of America's greatest wonders is located in Edmonson County, Kentucky, 60 miles south of Louisville. This Company has just issued a very interesting booklet of 32 pages descriptive of the Cave. This booklet is well illustrated with many fine half-tone cuts, is printed on enameled book paper and design on cover is in three colors and very attractive. If you want a copy send 10 cents in silver or stamps to

C. L. STONE, Gen'l. Pass. Agent
Louisville & Nashville R.R.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A FISHING FICTION.

THE "MAGIC EYE" OF THE SAULT STE. MARIE INDIANS.

An Old Guide's Explanation of the Indian Whitefish Hunter's Method of Getting His Glistening Catch From Under the Rapids.

"The first time I fished in the Sault Ste. Marie rapids," said a well known Lake Kenka sportsman, "I landed in an hour twenty-one brook trout that weighed forty-five pounds; so I was ready and willing to believe anything I heard or read about the possibilities of those waters or the astounding things that men who fished in them were able to do.

"Consequently I believed what they told me about the marvelous feats the Indian fishermen of the Sault Ste. Marie could perform in the way of netting whitefish. Few who have toured the great lakes have not heard of those same feats, witnessed them, and, of course, could do nothing but go away believing that they were all they seemed to be.

"Particularly will they marvel, as I did, at the Indian whitefish fisherman's magic eye with which he seems to look down through ten feet or more of foaming, rushing water and see whitefish that to the white man's eye would be invisible five inches beneath the surface. It would have been strange if I had not marveled at it, having witnessed more than once manifestations of its alleged power. That was before I talked with old Guide Garron.

"The astounding feats of the Indian whitefish netters of the Sault Ste. Marie that the guidebooks and the hotel keepers and steamboatmen insist on telling tourists about are performed by two Indians in a canoe. One occupies the stern and manipulates the paddle to keep the canoe's head pointed up stream. The Indian in the bow, standing upright, uses a pole to aid in propelling the canoe or in keeping it steady.

"Lying ready to his hand is a dip net four feet in diameter, fastened to the end of a pole perhaps fifteen feet long. The fishing is done at the foot of the rapids, where the water boils and tumbles furiously. With his pole the Indian in the bow keeps the boat moving about in the rapids and gazes constantly into the water, which is often ten feet or more deep.

"Suddenly the Indian in the bow will seize the net handle with one hand, never ceasing to manipulate the canoe with his pole in the other nor for an instant removing his staring gaze from the water. The net is not more than in his hand before he has plunged it perhaps ten feet distant from the boat, thrusting it at the same instant to the bottom. Then he gives it a peculiar twist, draws it up and, surrendering the care of the canoe for the moment to the Indian with the paddle, he draws the net up, never without from three to half a dozen glistening whitefish in it, frequently weighing five pounds each.

"The wondering spectator, seeing nothing but the boiling water, the sudden start of the Indian and his quick and dexterous plunging and drawing up of the net with its invariable load of whitefish, can do nothing but acknowledge to himself the necromancy of the Indian's piscatorial art. I know that I did, and for two seasons gave myself away to the fascination of that mysterious fishing. Then one day I marveled at it greatly to Guide Garron the shrewd and cunning old Frenchman who knows every rock and eddy and whirlpool of the rapids and all the wiles and tricks that any other guide knows and a whole lot that no other one does know, and Garron's little black eyes twinkled.

"Ah! he chuckled. 'Zat mageek eye. He von gr-r-rand homboek!'

"Then he explained in his voluble and picturesque patois the apparent mystery of the Indian whitefish fisherman's magic eye. Whitefish are natural denizens of the still, silent waters of the great lakes. To get from Lake Huron to Lake Superior these fish must fight their way up the fierce and stubborn Sault Ste. Marie rapids. In doing this they travel by easy stages. They can brave the rapids but a short distance at a time, when, almost exhausted, they drop into the shelter of the friendly rocks that pile the bottom of the rapids.

"Huddled sometimes by the score behind these rocks, getting wind, as it were, to overcome another stage of their journey, the whitefish, if the water is not too deep, can be lifted off by the hand of the fisherman, they are so nearly exhausted. The Indians as well as the white fishermen know this and, knowing well the location of these sheltering rocks, have only to thrust their nets down behind them and draw them up filled with fish.

"The cunning of the Indian led him long ago to give visitors the impression that he could penetrate the troubled depths of the rapids with his gaze and discover the whitefish on the bottom. The wonder of it spread, and it has been one of the fondest and best paying fictions of 'Susan Mary,' as the natives give you the pronunciation of the Sault Ste. Marie."—New York Times.

An Anecdote of Genius.
The following anecdote of Leigh Hunt was once related by "Orion" Horne. Horne on a bitterly cold day in winter went to see Hunt, and found him in a large room with a wide, old fashioned fireplace. He had dragged his piano on to the hearth, close to a large fire, leaving only room for himself and his chair, and was playing with the greatest enjoyment.
"My dear fellow," cried Horne, "are you aware that you are ruining your piano forever and ever in that heat?"
"I know—I know," murmured Hunt, "but it is delicious."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

E. W. Brown
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

WEAR OF THE EARTH

HOW THE FACE OF OUR GLOBE IS CONTINUALLY CHANGING.

Geological Agents That Are Always Busy In Nature's Great Workshop. Where Man Has Comparatively Little Influence.

The atmosphere plays its part in geological operations. Its corroding power, backed by rain and wind, helps to decay and disintegrate those rocks which are exposed to its influence. Rain completes the work thus begun. Wind blows dust, sand and volcanic ashes over large tracts of earth—in fact, over the whole of it.

It is only of late years that geologists have discovered that fine volcanic dust is carried over the whole of the earth's surface and plays a very important part in the deep sea deposits. On deserts and nearly rainless regions blown sand will wear away the hardest rocks by beating against them. Some sandstone formations appear to have been piled up by winds.

Winds cause ocean currents, waves and storms. The great denuding power of the sea is largely due to the atmosphere. Some parts of the English coasts are being rapidly washed away. Plants and animals have their distribution considerably affected by winds and ocean currents. Again, whether living in water or on land, animals live on the oxygen supplied from the atmosphere, and land plants absorb carbonic acid from the same source.

Rain acts in two ways: (1) chemically by dissolving certain substances, such as lime, out of the rocks, and (2) mechanically by wearing down their surfaces as it flows over them. Any old building—a ruined castle or cathedral, for instance—shows a "weathered" surface resulting from the action of rain and wind. In sandstone structures the details of carving are often lost, and on old tombstones the lettering can hardly be deciphered. Springs are due to rainwater collecting in rocks and rising to the surface. Rivers are fed by rains and springs.

A river is a very powerful geological agent. In the hardest rocks rivers gradually carve out a valley or gorge. This is accomplished partly by chemically dissolving certain mineral substances, but chiefly by mechanical erosion, the stones, sand and mud wearing away the bed of a stream as they run and tumble over it.

The finest examples of river action are the famous canyons of Colorado, which in some places are gorges 5,000 or even 6,000 feet deep, with vertical sides. But, as already pointed out, rivers have a constructive action quite as important as their destructive action. By bringing down their burden of sediment into lakes, estuaries and seas they build up great piles of rock and "sow the dust of continents to be."

Glaciers are rivers of ice fed by the "eternal snows" of high mountain ranges such as the Alps. They wear out their own valleys as rivers do; they transport mud, sand and stones to great distances, in some cases sending them sealed up in icebergs to float far out to sea and on melting deposit their burdens on the sea floor. Off the coast of Newfoundland northern icebergs are depositing a great mass of "glacial drift."

The sea is a great denuding agent; but its work is more constructive than destructive. It is the workshop where nearly all the stratified rocks have been accumulated and ranged in layers or strata. The rivers and ocean currents continually bring in fresh supplies of debris even for hundreds of miles.

Man, compared with the lower animals, produces but little effect as a geological agent. Still the human race has considerably modified the distribution of plants by cutting down forests and by cultivating certain plants to supply food. So with animals. Certain useful species have been cultivated and enormously increased at the expense of others which prove useless or harmful.

But plants and animals have had, and still have, far more influence geologically. Coal seams are made up of vegetable remains of former periods. Forests have an important influence on climate and on animal as well as plant life. In the comparatively unknown world of the ocean marine plants doubtless have important functions.

Marine animals accomplish a vast amount of geological constructive work. Great deposits thousands of feet thick owe their existence to small calcareous creatures living in the sea. Coral reefs afford the most familiar illustration.

The force known as heat is of great importance. The earth is hotter below the surface and probably has a very high temperature toward its center. In some places not very far below its surface it contains highly heated rock, which occasionally flows over the surface during volcanic eruptions. In other places we find hot springs in connection with volcanic action.

Heat exercises a powerful influence on rocks deeply buried below the earth's surface, chiefly by means of heated water and steam. In this way rocks have been very much altered or "metamorphosed." The crystalline schists have been brought to their present state by a series of chemical changes due to heat, and there is no doubt that they were once ordinary deposits of clay, sand, etc.—Hutchinson's "Autobiography of the Earth," the Appleton Company.

An Unreliable Guide.
Freddy—Ma, according to my appetite it must be near dinner time.
Mamma—Yes, but your appetite is usually fast—Judge.

E. W. Brown
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

THE RUG DESIGNERS

PATTERNS DESCEND FROM PARENT TO CHILD IN THE ORIENT.

Reasons Why Animal Figures Are Rarely Seen on Persian Rugs. Prayer Rugs of the Mohammedans and Their Use—The Rugs of Sivas.

The designs of eastern rugs are often the spontaneous outcome of the fancy of the weaver. Sometimes they are handed down from one generation to another. In some cases young girls are taught the design by an adult, who marks it in the sand. At other times a drawing of the rug is made on paper, the instructor showing her pupils the arrangement of every thread and the color to be used. When all this has been done, the pupils must make the rug without looking at the drawing.

Persian rugs excel those of other countries in artistic design as well as in harmonious coloring. The Persians seem to have a natural intuition in the use and blending of different shades, and in the designs that contain these certain colors they achieve the happiest results. It is really wonderful what exquisite fabrics these people, born and reared in ignorance and poverty, produce.

The designs in Persian rugs are generally floral, and in some districts, especially Fars, the women weavers invent the designs, varying them every two or three years. The Mohammedan religion does not allow any direct representation of animal forms, consequently rugs woven under its influence take floral, geometric and "vegetable" forms. The Shah sect of Moslems, however, numbering about 15,000,000, of whom 8,000,000 are Persians, do not regard representations of animals as unlawful. By the industry of this sect and that of infidels and of all who disregard the law of the Koran animal forms are seen on some Persian rugs.

The prayer rug was evidently invented for the purpose of providing the worshippers with one absolutely clean place on which to offer prayers. It is not lawful for a Moslem to pray on any place not perfectly clean, and unless each one has his own special rug he is not certain that the spot has not been polluted. With regard to the purity of the place of prayer Mohammedans are especially careful when making their pilgrimages, the rugs which they take with them having been preserved from pollution by being rolled up until the journey is begun or until the hour for prayer arrives. It does not matter to these followers of Mohammed how unclean a rug that is on the floor may be, because over it they place the prayer rug when their devotions begin.

The Turkish rugs made at Sivas are always woven of wool, and almost every hamlet carries on the industry of weaving in the homes. There are no factories, the young girls and women doing the work here as in other parts of Turkey. Sivas rugs are in most cases small, measuring about eight by four feet, but in these years larger and more attractive rugs are being made. Even the poorest families have fine rugs, for they regard them as valuable property, to be sold only under the pressure of great extremity. The weavers are so frugal in their manner of living that their daily earnings of 15 to 20 cents is sufficient to supply their wants. Their food consists usually of rice and crushed wheat, with occasionally a small piece of mutton.

Smyrna is only a mart for the sale of comparatively inferior rugs that are made in the interior from the coarse hair of the Angora goat. These are woven in irregular designs and, although not artistic, are largely sought as coverings for the bare floors and to add warmth. The weaving of these rugs is crudely done by girls and women. Sometimes the loom is primitively constructed from the trunks of trees. The designs are very simple and have either been handed down from earlier generations or are supplied from the city.

Yuruk rugs are so called from a band of nomads who dwell among the mountains of Anatolia. They have large flocks of the sheep and weave rugs of firm, even texture. The colors are very good, the field often of dark brown, or ornamented with large designs.

About 200 years ago small embroidered rugs were largely made in Persia, chiefly at Isfahan. These were prayer rugs, and on each of them, near one end, was a small embroidered mark to show where the bit of sacred earth from Mecca was to be placed. In obedience to a law of the Koran that the head must be bowed to the ground in prayer this was touched by the forehead when the presentation was made, and so the letter of the law was carried out. The custom prevails. The Persian women who weave the finest prayer rugs seldom weave any other kind of rug—"Rugs, Oriental and Occidental."

His Error.
Consumer—I say, what kind of a cigar do you call this? It's the worst tobacco I ever tasted.
Dealer—Beg your pardon, but you are wholly in error. There isn't a particle of tobacco in that cigar. It is so easy to be mistaken, don't you see?—Boston Transcript.

Won.
He had gone to ask her father for her hand in marriage. "Well, sir, what is it?" snapped out the old man. "Remember, I am a man of few words." "I don't care if you're a man of only one word if it's the right one," replied the suitor. He got the girl.—Philadelphia Record.

The most effusive argument a charming woman can use to a man is an appealing "Don't you think so?"—Smart Set.

Patience is the key of content.—Mo Banned.

PLAN NOW FOR COLORADO.

THE BURLINGTON'S EXTENSIVE SCHEME OF SUMMER TOURS.

The Burlington Route makes the most attractive excursion rates to Colorado Resorts that have ever been made. For long periods of the summer we make such remarkably low first class round trip rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Manitou, as \$21.00 from St. Louis, \$15.00 from Kansas City, \$25.00 from Chicago, good all summer; at other periods, only one fare plus \$2.00 round trip.

CHEAP TO PACIFIC COAST, TOO

May 7th to June 8th, August 2d to 8th. Round trip good 60 days, variable routes; from St. Louis \$47.50, from Chicago \$50.00, Missouri River \$45.00; all lower than the one-way rate; only \$11.00 more between Frisco and Portland; first class, good in chair cars (seats free), standard sleepers or Through Tourist Sleeper Excursions. Chief Coast route, the Burlington to Denver, through scenic Colorado, Salt Lake.

COOL MINNESOTA.

10,000 lakes; scores of the coolest and best summer localities in the country; frequent periods of low summer rates.

Apply to nearest ticket agent, or write us of your proposed trip, whether to Colorado, Pacific Coast, Yellowstone Park, Minnesota, and let us advise you least cost and assist you.

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F. M. RUGG, T. P. A., 604 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
L. W. WAKELEY, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
HOWARD ELLIOTT, General Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

B. & O. S. W. R. R.



EAST BOUND.
ARRIVE. DEPART.
No. 12 4:21 a. m. daily..... 4:24 a. m.
No. 4 9:10 a. m. "..... 9:14 a. m.
No. 2 3:15 p. m. "..... 3:18 p. m.
No. 8 4:10 p. m. dly ex Sun 4:15 p. m.

WEST BOUND.
ARRIVE. DEPART.
No. 5 5:25 a. m. dly..... 5:28 a. m.
No. 7 10:20 a. m. dly ex Sun 10:25 a. m.
No. 1 11:21 a. m. daily..... 11:24 a. m.
No. 3 11:06 p. m. "..... 11:10 p. m.
Local freight trains do not carry passengers. No. 5 will make local stops west. C. C. FREY, Agent.

PERFECT HEALTH

HOW TO GET IT AND HOW TO KEEP IT BY ONE WHO HAS IT.

TRUE SCIENTIFIC LIVING.

"I have yet to meet a case in the treatment of which it has not proved helpful. I am convinced that its power to heal has no limit."—JOSEPH F. LAND, M. D., 130 West 130th Street New York.

Publisher's Guarantee.

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EDFORD ROUTE

Southern Indiana Railway

Table of Passenger Trains

Effective April 27, 1902.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	EVERY DAY.		
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Terre Haute.....	5:40	11:30	5:25
Linton.....	6:40	12:30	6:25
Elmore.....	7:00	12:40	6:50
Indian Springs.....	7:34	1:20	7:41
Bedford.....	8:06	1:50	8:30
Ar. Seymour Junction.....	9:09	3:06	9:34
Seymour.....	9:15	3:12	9:30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	EVERY DAY.		
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Seymour.....	7:00	11:30	5:25
Seymour Junction.....	7:06	11:36	5:32
Bedford.....	8:13	12:43	6:38
Indian Springs.....	8:48	1:20	7:07
Elmore.....	9:25	1:50	7:41
Linton.....	9:49	2:23	8:00
Terre Haute.....	10:55	3:30	9:04
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

CONNECTIONS AT JUNCTION POINTS

TERRE HAUTE—Union Station; with Chicago & Eastern Illinois, to and from Chicago and intermediate points, with Vandalia to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis, South Bend, Peoria and intermediate points, and by transfer with Big Four to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis and intermediate points.
LINTON—With Illinois Central, to and from Switz City, Elmhurst and intermediate points.
ELMORE—Southern Indiana Station; with Evansville & Indianapolis, to and from Evansville and intermediate points, with Mitchell and Bloomington.
SEYMOUR JUNCTION—Southern Indiana Station; with Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points.
SEYMOUR—With Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points; with B. & O. S. W., to and from Cincinnati and intermediate points and points east.

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